

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Published by A. B. Claxton & Co., at \$5 a year, payable in advance.

VOL. IX.—No. 11.] WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1339. [WHOLE No. 245.

Proceedings of Congress, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

The Speaker laid before the House—

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Paymaster General respecting the payment of State troops called into service in the Cherokee country, called for by the House on the 28th of January ultimo; which letter was ordered to lie on the table.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, containing the information called for by the House on the 14th January ultimo, respecting the payment of annuities to the Seneca Indians in the years 1837 and 1838, and the expenditure of certain appropriations; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

An engrossed bill (No. 481) for the relief of Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the army, was read the third time; when a motion was made to postpone the same until Saturday next. The previous question was moved and carried; and the bill was passed, after amending the title so as to read, "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers,' approved April 16, 1816."

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Mr. FLETCHER, of Vermont, presented a memorial of Alden Partridge and Edward Burke, a committee appointed by the State militia convention which assembled at Montpelier, in the State of Vermont, on the 12th October, 1838, to address Congress on the subject of providing a more efficient system for the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States; which memorial sets forth the views of said convention as to the best mode of organizing and disciplining the militia of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on the Militia.

Mr. SLADE presented three memorials of inhabitants of the county of Addison, in the State of Vermont, praying that the contemplated national foundry may be located at the city of Vergennes, in said State; which memorials were committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, to which is committed the bill (No. 1032) to establish a national foundry.

Mr. HOFFMAN presented a petition of citizens of the city of New York, praying for the construction of a harbor at Milwaukee, in the Territory of Wisconsin; which petition was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CASEY presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from said State "to use their exertions to secure the passage of a law granting to the volunteers and militia in the late war with Great Britain and the Indian tribes a bounty in land."

Mr. LYON presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Mobile, praying that provision may be made for the education of boys as seamen for the merchant service; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. YELL presented a memorial of officers of the line of the army of the United States, praying that the line of the army may be placed upon an equal footing with the staff corps, with respect to pay and emoluments.

Mr. BYNUM presented a like memorial of officers of the army.

Mr. HAMMOND presented a like memorial of officers of the army.

Mr. KEMBLE presented two like memorials of officers of the army, and, also, of William H. Chase, major in the corps of engineers.

Mr. YELL presented a memorial of citizens of Arkansas, praying that the route of the military road author-

ized to be opened by an act of Congress of 1836, along the Western frontier, may be located wholly within the bounds of the States of Arkansas and Missouri.

The said memorials were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DE GRAFF presented a petition of Mary W. Thompson, widow and devisee of Colonel Alexander R. Thompson, of the United States army, who was killed at the battle of Okeechobee, in Florida, in 1837, praying compensation for horses lost in the Florida campaign.

Mr. CLEVELAND presented a petition of the widow and children of Captain John Jackson, late of the revenue cutter service of the United States, praying a pension in consideration of the services of their ancestor during and since the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

Mr. GOODE presented the petition of inhabitants of Ohio for an armory at Maumee city, presented heretofore January 2, 1838.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MOORE presented a memorial of officers of the marine corps of the United States, setting forth the utility and importance of the said corps, and praying the passage of acts to increase and improve the same.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SERGEANT presented a petition of citizens of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the erection of a harbor at Milwaukee, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

Mr. SERGEANT presented a petition of ship owners, masters, and others, citizens of the city of Philadelphia, praying the erection of piers on the river Delaware, at the mouth of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal.

Mr. AYCRIGG presented resolutions of the Common Council of the city of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, in favor of the application of the citizens of that place to Congress for an appropriation for the removal of certain obstructions to the navigation of Newark bay and the river Passaic; and soliciting the members from said State to press the subject upon the attention of Congress.

Mr. NAYLOR presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia interested in trade, praying for the erection of piers in the river Delaware, at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

Mr. JOHN W. ALLEN, of Ohio, presented a petition of citizens of Cleveland, in Ohio, praying the construction of a steam revenue cutter on lake Erie.

Mr. GOODE presented a petition of citizens of Lucas county, in the State of Ohio, praying that a steam vessel may be constructed for service on the Northern lakes.

Mr. GOODE presented two petitions of inhabitants of Lucas county, in the State of Ohio, one heretofore presented March 5, 1838, praying the establishment of beacon lights in Maumee bay.

Mr. CAMBRELENG presented a petition of the Appalachicola Land Company of Florida, praying that an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars may be made for the improvement of the navigation of the harbor of Appalachieola.

On motion of Mr. DOWNING, Delegate from Florida, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for repairing the following military roads in Florida: From Jacksonville, by Nassau court house, to ———, or Waterman's bluff, on St. Mary's river; from Jacksonville, by Black creek, to Newnansville.

On motion of Mr. CHAPMAN, Delegate from Iowa, by leave,

Resolved, That the drawings which accompany the report of the survey of the boundary line between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa be printed, under the direction of the Topographical bureau.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

The SPEAKER laid before the House sundry communications, viz:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting

reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in answer to the call of the House of the 14th ultimo, requiring a statement of the number of Indians annually removed to the western side of the Mississippi river from 1789 to 1833, with particulars connected therewith; which letter and reports were laid on the table.

II. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Paymaster General, containing the information called for by the House on the 28th of January ultimo, in relation to the non-payment of North Carolina volunteers during the last year; which letter and report were laid on the table.

V. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, stating, in answer to the call of the House of the 28th ultimo for copies of certain charges heretofore preferred by Samuel Etheridge against Captain J. D. Elliott, of the United States navy, that, after a careful examination of the files of the Department, no such charges have been found; which letter was ordered to lie on the table.

VI. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting an abstract of the general returns of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, for the year 1838; which letter and abstract were laid on the table.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Banks reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union generally under consideration, particularly the bill (No. 897) making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1839; which bill he was directed to report to the House, with sundry amendments; which amendments were read, and concurred in by the House. The said bill was then further amended.

A motion was made by Mr. MERCER further to amend the said bill, by adding thereto the following item: "For the prosecution of surveys under the act of 1824, the sum of \$30,000." And, pending this amendment, the House, at four o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow, eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Mr. SERGEANT, by leave, presented a memorial of Margaret E. Shaw, widow and executrix of the late John R. Shaw, formerly a purser in the navy of the United States, praying to be paid for a large amount of private stores which were the individual property of the said John R. Shaw, and on board of the United States frigate Essex, of which he was purser, at the time of her capture by British naval forces in the late war with England; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CUSHMAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill (No. 1096) making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacon lights, and buoys, for the year 1839; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McKAY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation for paying the claims of the militia of Vermont, called out by the Governor of that State to prevent an unlawful incursion into Canada; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McKAY, from the same committee, reported a bill making an appropriation for the purchase of land adjoining the arsenal in Charleston, South Carolina; also,

A bill making an appropriation to carry on and complete certain military surveys; which bills were read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McKAY, from the same committee, to which was referred the resolution from the Senate (No. 9) for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peter's and Mississippi rivers, reported the same without amendment. The said resolution was then read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McKAY, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase a site in the District of Columbia for a new powder magazine and keeper's house; which resolution

was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-day.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1839. The question recurred on the amendment moved yesterday by Mr. MERCER to add to the bill an item in the words following: "For the prosecution of surveys under the act of 1824, the sum of \$30,000;" and, after debate, the House, at four o'clock and fifteen minutes, adjourned until to-morrow, eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

Mr. KEMBLE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution making an appropriation for the exploration and survey of the lakes and lake coast; which resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communications, to wit:

I. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Colonel of topographical engineers, accompanied by the report and drawings in reference to the survey of the harbor of Stonington, Connecticut, which was called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th ultimo; which letter, with the report and drawings, was ordered to lie on the table.

II. A letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 28th ultimo, calling for the opinion of the Secretary as to whether the improvements can be suspended or discontinued upon the harbors now in process of construction, without endangering the existence of the structures already begun, the average progress of those harbors, &c.; which letter, with the documents accompanying it, was ordered to lie on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1839.

The question recurred on the amendment moved on the 5th instant by Mr. MERCER.

Mr. MERCER modified his amendment to read as follows:

"For the prosecution of the four surveys mentioned by the Secretary of War in his letter of — to the Committee on Roads and Canals of the House of Representatives, one of which surveys has been partly executed under a former appropriation, and the other three ordered to be made by the Senate of the United States, thirty thousand dollars." And, after debate,

A motion was made by Mr. CAMBRELING that the further consideration of said bill be postponed until to-morrow, (Friday): lost.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, the amendment of Mr. MERCER being cut off by the previous question.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the engrossed bill for the relief of John E. Wool, inspector general of the army; and after debate, it was ordered to lie on the table.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

A motion was made by Mr. Briggs that the House do reconsider the vote of yesterday, that the bill for the relief of John E. Wool, inspector general of the army, do lie on the table; and the consideration of the motion to reconsider was postponed until Friday, the 15th inst.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

Mr. Underwood submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform this House, how the armies and troops engaged in prosecuting the Florida war have been furnished with supplies of flour, meal, corn, oats, hay, bacon, pork, and beef, for the last two years; stating whether the supplies have been furnished by contract in whole or in part, and the name or the names of the contractors; and whether the contracts have been let to the lowest bidder, or whether the supplies have been furnished, in whole or in part, by an agent or agents employed to make purchases; and, if so, the name or names of the agents, and the sums allowed them as compensation for their services, respectively; and whether the compensa-

tion be a gross sum by the month or year, or a per centage upon the amount of their purchases; and if a per centage, its amount.

Resolved, further, That said Secretary inform the House what is the highest price paid by the Government during the last two years for flour by the barrel; meal, corn, and oats, by the bushel; and bacon, pork, and beef, by the pound or barrel, and hay by the one hundred pounds or ton, delivered in the ports of Florida.

Mr. Towns submitted the following resolution; which was laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to communicate to this House a copy of the correspondence between General Jesup and the Creek warriors, in relation to the negroes captured by them in the Seminole war; also, the correspondence between Gen. Arbuckle, Colonel Armstrong, and Nathaniel F. Collins, under the War department, on the subject of said negroes.

Mr. Montgomery submitted the following resolution; which was laid on the table one day, under the rule, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish this House a statement showing the names of the commissioned officers of the regular army that were absent from their command or post on the 1st of July and January last; also, the amount paid during the year 1838 to officers of the army for double rations, and to whom paid.

Mr. McKay submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to obtain, and communicate to this House at as early a day as practicable during the next session of Congress, information to the following effect, viz: the prices at which muskets, rifles and pistols might be made and delivered to the United States at private armories, if the same be located in any good and convenient position in the Southern, the South-western, and western sections of the Union; and that the said prices be obtained on the several suppositions that the permanency of the employment of such armories, the total number employed in those sections of the Union, their respective annual amounts of manufactures, and their system of proof and inspection of fire-arms, be each in all respects the same as do now appertain to the private armories employed by the Ordnance department in the manufacture of small-arms.

The rule which requires this resolution to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, it was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Mallory submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform this House what pay and emoluments are allowed to Lieutenant Wilkes and the officers under his command in the south-sea exploring expedition, and if any assurances have been given by the Department that the acting appointments now held by them will be confirmed on their return to the United States, and whether the expedition is considered as of a naval character or not.

The rule which requires this resolution to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Beers submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Postmaster General, be severally requested to report to this House, as soon as practicable, the time it will necessarily take to answer the various calls made by the House of Representatives on their respective Departments for information, during its present session, together with the probable cost of making their respective reports in answer to said calls, including the printing of the same; also, that they severally report to this House the number of calls for information made on their respective Departments during the last session, by whom made, and the number of their respective reports made by virtue of the said calls; and what number have been acted upon by the House of Representatives. [Laid on the table one day.]

MISCELLANY.

CAVALRY TACTICS.—The Baltimore American copies our remarks respecting the mission of Lieutenants EUSTIS, TURNER and KEARNY, to Europe, and adds:

The good policy and propriety of this measure we think every one will commend. In France, during the wars of Napoleon, cavalry tactics became a prominent branch of the military art, and they were carried to a higher degree of excellence than was ever before attained in modern or ancient times. Under Murat, that gallant rider, the French horse were "thunderbolts of war" in nearly all of the Emperor's great battles. A brave and accomplished English officer, Col. Mitchell, who saw much service in the Peninsula war, published a very interesting work on the subject of military tactics and discipline, not long since, in which he rates the efficiency of cavalry very high. If we mistake not, he maintains that no infantry can stand the charge of cavalry, the powerful shock of horse and man together being, on fair ground, an overmatch for men on foot, unprotected except by bayonet or pike. True, the charge must be made in earnest, by men determined to go through; they must

Come as the winds come,
When forests are rended;
Come as the waves come,
When navies are stranded.

We profess to no opinion ourselves on this point, but leave it to military men. It is the view, however, of no theorist, but of a practical man and a thorough soldier, and as such it has commanded attention in Europe.

At the commencement of the last war with England our troops suffered many disasters in the first engagements. We were obliged to learn by gradual discipline, and by the example of our enemies. This was indeed the necessary result of our system, which makes the bulk of the army, in time of service, to consist of militia and volunteers, who cannot be expected to cope with veterans, until practice has given some expertness in manœuvring. If war should chance to break out again, we must expect the same thing, in some degree, at first. But with the advantages which this measure of the Government will give our gallant officers, they will be the better enabled to remedy the defect we speak of. By joining with the improvements which they may find in European tactics, the additions and modifications which their own scientific genius and experience may suggest, they will have it in their power to mould the mass of new levies to the very best advantage. Our troops, both men and officers, are equal to any in the world in all the essentials of soldiery—courage, firmness and vivacious spirit. They ought not to suffer for want of any aids which science can bestow.

If the friends of a "Home Squadron" had sought for an apt and conclusive illustration of the propriety of having such a force on our coast, they could not have asked for a better one than that afforded by the presence of the piratical vessel, the "Amistad." This vessel, after having been wrested from the captain and owners by the slaves on board, had been drifting along our Atlantic frontier for nearly its whole length, without having once fallen in with a national ship, and was at last captured by a force employed on a different duty. Had there been a squadron such as the one proposed, it would have been almost impossible for such an occurrence to have taken place. A week at most would not have passed without the capture of the vessel. Nor does the illustration stop here. The capture was made by a vessel navigated, for the most part, it is said, by boys, who had been engaged under the law providing for naval apprenticeship, a circumstance which shows how admirably this latter institution

would harmonise with the equipment of a Home squadron. Were such a force in existence, it would form an excellent school of practice in which, after having attained a certain degree of proficiency and strength, naval apprentices might be employed on short cruises. These cruises, instead of operating onerously on the scholars, would be regarded by them as pleasant excursions, and stimulate them to acquire sufficient knowledge to entitle them to the distinction. Whatever may be said about the expensiveness of a Home squadron, we know of no equipment that would pay for itself better, as well in the protection afforded to our commercial marine, as the aid extended to vessels coming on the coast after long voyages, with crews exhausted by privation, or benumbed by excessive cold. It is believed that our own is the only naval power of any importance which does not employ a squadron to protect its seaboard and prevent smuggling, of which there doubtless exists a great deal in our own waters. We are at a loss how to express the extent of our desire in regard to a branch of the naval service which would tend so effectually to promote another department which we deem indispensable to the proper organization of our national marine, to wit, the Naval Schools.

It is true that a certain amount of information can be obtained on board of the receiving ships, the size of which furnishes such ample accommodations for the school rooms. The boys can, moreover, acquire an acquaintance, more theoretical than practical, with the names of the ropes, &c., about these immense structures, but the ships themselves are too large to afford an opportunity to learn seamanship, as they can only be sent out at great expense. Were a Home squadron employed, it would of course consist of a lighter class of vessels, calculated to run into the rivers and examine the inlets, so as to detect or prevent smuggling. On board of such vessels our youngsters would be as efficient as grown men in most cases, and would be enabled to learn the duties of their arduous profession, and apply to practice the rules found in books. Of the moral tone which would thus be imparted to the national marine, it is perhaps unnecessary here to speak, as on this point there can be but one opinion.—*Baltimore American*.

From the Providence, R. I. Courier.

COM. ELLIOTT'S CONDUCT ON LAKE ERIE.—There is now in press in this city a lecture delivered before the Rhode Island Historical Society, in 1836, by the Hon. TRISTAM BURGESS, giving a graphic and beautiful description of the battle of Lake Erie, with a view of the conduct of Captain Elliott during the engagement. The lecture was one of a series prepared by the author upon the maritime history of Rhode Island, and the reference to Elliott was called forth by the publication, at the time, of the famous autobiography of the captain of the Niagara, in which he lays a modest claim to the gratitude of the country, as the hero to whom we are indebted for the most brilliant page in our naval history.

The recent publication of Cooper's Naval History, in which a most unworthy attempt is made to depreciate the merits of Perry, has again aroused public attention to the part which Captain Elliott took in the battle. Mr. Burgess has, at the urgent solicitation of many of our citizens, prepared a preface and an appendix to the lecture, and placed it in the hands of the printer for publication. The preface contains an account of early efforts made in Rhode Island to induce the Continental Congress to build and equip a national fleet; and to her belongs—as he has shown—the credit of having first conceived the project; and urged it upon the attention of her sister colonies.

The appendix contains comments upon Cooper's History, and a collection of interesting documents which place a seal upon the character of Com. Elliott, that will render it vain for him to attempt to remove. Several of these documents have never been present-

ed to the public; among them is the account of the action from the log book of the Lawrence, which was copied by an officer of that ship into his private diary; and was thereby preserved. The log book itself disappeared soon after Perry left the fleet, and the command of it was assumed by Elliott, and was never recovered. It also contains a minute detail by our townsman, Dr. Parsons, who rendered such efficient aid to the wounded in that bloody conflict, of what fell under his own observation.

The positions of the fleet at the commencement of the action, at the moment when Perry left the Lawrence for the Niagara, and at the close of the battle, are illustrated by three new diagrams, representing the relative situations of each vessel engaged.

A TABULAR STATEMENT, somewhat curious, of revolutionary battles, distinguishing victories and reverses, and giving the details of loss, as well as the names of the commanders, will be found annexed. We take it from the Philadelphia North American:

THE BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.				
Battles of the American Revolution, with the names of the principal Commanders in each; the loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and the year in which each battle occurred, viz:				
Lexington,	1775—A skirmish here began the Revolutionary War.	YEAR.	LOST.	DEFEATED.
Bunker Hill,	1775	Howe,	1,054	Prescott,
Flat Bush, or Brooklyn,	1776	Howe,	1,400	Putnam, Sullivan,
White Plains,	1776	Howe,	3 or 400	Washington,
Trenton,	1776	Washington,	9	Rahl,
Princeton,	1777	Washington,	100	Mawhood,
Bennington,	1777	Stake,	100	Baum and Brayman,
Brandywine,	1777	Howe,	500	Washington,
Gerantown,	1777	Howe,	500	Washington,
Stillwater,	1777	Gates,	350	Burgoyne,
Saratoga—surrender of Burgoyne to Gates, with 5,752 men.				
Monmouth,	1778	Washington,	280	Clinton,
Rhode Island,	1778	Sullivan,	211	Pigott,
Camden,	1780	Cornwallis,	325	Gates,
Cowpens,	1781	Morgan,	72	Tarleton,
Guilford, N. C.,	1781	Cornwallis,	523	Greene,
Eutaw Springs,	1781	Greene,	555	Stewart,
Yorktown—surrender of Cornwallis to Washington, with 7,073 men, the closing scene of the Revolution—1781.				

The September number of the Select Medical Library, gives us the conclusion of "Medical and Topographical observations upon the Mediterranean; and upon Portugal, Spain, and other countries, by G. R. B. Horner, M. D., U. S. N." Dr. Horner has given an interesting account of the climate, inhabitants, diseases, hospitals, colleges, botany, zoology, &c., of the different countries around the Mediterranean. He appears to have observed carefully, and noted whatever occurred to him as worthy of remark. To the medical officers of the navy, who will have occasion to visit the same places, his work will be peculiarly valuable as a guide to their researches. Of the many important topics of which he treats, we shall notice

the following one. Speaking of Smyrna, he says, "The Turks here have in a great measure abandoned the practice of opium eating. But were we to judge from the large importation of brandy and other spirits, and the use of these liquors, which, though expressly forbidden by their religion, is common among all classes, they would seem to be substituted for opium. According to accounts given me, fifty casks of brandy are now consumed, for every one twenty years ago, and this change in the temperate habits of the Musselmans is attributed to the *Christians living amongst them*. It is a question whether, as this practice is general, it is not quite as great an evil as the other, which was confined to a few individuals."—*Baltimore Chronicle*.

MONUMENT TO COL. THOMPSON.—We copy from the Army and Navy Chronicle the following notice of a well deserved tribute which has been paid to a brave and good man. The fond affection of a devoted wife, and the warm attachment of surviving comrades, have not waited for the slow course of national gratitude, which too often fails in accomplishing what its first emotions dictate. We hail with pleasure any memorial, from whatever source it may come, of the gallant soldier who, like Col. Thompson, falls nobly in the service of his country. Especially is an honorary memento due to one who, like him, has lost his life in a warfare such as that which our army has been carrying on for so long a time in Florida. It is a service which offers few attractions in the way of acquiring fame. Swamps, morasses, fevers, noxious reptiles, and a treacherous skulking foe, are the enemies to be encountered; and in contending with these mere martial courage is one of the least of the qualities required in the soldier. The men who go cheerfully into the fatigues and dangers of this war, show examples of no ordinary self-devotion, and deserve more than usual honor in so far as the sense of duty is a nobler principle than the love of glory.—*Baltimore American*.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—1839.

INFANTRY.

	Batts.	Comps.
67 regiments of infantry of the line, 3 battalions each	201	—
21 regiments of light infantry, 3 battalions each	63	—
Light infantry of Africa	3	—
Companies <i>de Discipline</i>	—	8
Pioneers	—	4
Zuaves	3	—
The foreign Legion	3	—
Total	273	12

CAVALRY OF RESERVE.

	Squads.
2 reg'ts carabiniers	10
10 reg'ts cuirassiers	50

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

12 reg'ts of dragoons	60	1 reg't regular spahis	6
8 do lancers	40	of Algiers	4
12 do chasseurs	60	1 do Bona	4
6 do hussars	30	1 do Waran	4
3 do chasseurs d'Afrique	18		
Total squadrons	—	282	

ARTILLERY.—14 regiments of 12 battalions each; pontoniers, 1 battalion; ouvriers d'artillerie, 12 companies; train of the parks of artillery, 6 squadrons of 6 companies each.

ENGINEERS.—Three regiments of 16 companies each; ouvriers of engineers, 1 company; train of military equipages, 10 companies; ouvriers d'administration (commissariat), 1 battalion; veteran non-commissioned officers, 10 companies; fusiliers veterans, 16 companies; veteran cavalry, 4 companies; veteran artillery, 13 companies; artillery gardes cotes of Africa, 6 companies; veteran engineers, 1 company; veteran gendarmes, 2 companies; voltigeurs of Corsica, 1 battalion of 4 companies.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE FRENCH NAVY.—1839.

	Guns.	In commis- sion.	Ordinary.	Port duty.	Building.	Total.
THE LINE	120	—	3	1	4	8
	110	—	1	1	1	3
	100	1	—	—	12	13
	90	2	—	—	10	12
	86	3	2	—	5	9
	80	2	6	1	—	9
FRIGATES	60	8	11	3	26	48
	58	2	6	—	10	18
	52	1	2	—	3	3
	50	5	2	—	1	8
	46	1	1	—	9	11
	40	4	7	2	13	24
CORVETTES OF WAR	30	13	18	2	25	58
	28	6	4	—	10	28
	24	3	—	—	3	6
	20	4	3	1	—	8
CORVETTES AVISOS	18	2	2	—	4	25
	16	15	9	1	—	25
BRIGS	20	17	4	—	—	21
	18	3	1	—	—	4
	16	3	1	—	—	4
BRIGS AVISOS	10	23	6	—	—	29
BRIGS CANNONIERS	4	16	3	—	—	19
SCHOGNERS, CUTTERS, LUGGERS	8 to 6	3	—	—	6	9
FLOTILLA	4 & under	11	1	—	—	12
CORVETTES DE CHARGE	800 tons	34	8	—	—	42
GABARES	600 to 200 tons	12	2	—	3	17
TRANSPORTS	925 tons	21	10	—	2	33
		1	2	—	—	3
STEAM VESSELS OF WAR.	Horse Power					
	220	6	1	1	5	7
	160	6	12	1	—	13
	160	5	4	—	6	10
	150	5	1	—	—	1
	120	5	1	—	—	1
	100	5	1	1	—	2
	60	4	1	—	—	1
	60	3	1	—	—	1
		22	3	—	11	36

Total in commission (excluding those on port duty), 125 sail, mounting 2,719 guns.

THE FRENCH MARINE.—The *Commerce* has the following on the state of the French navy:—"It is only necessary to quote a few figures to show the state of our resources. The maritime inscription gives, according to the last inspection, the number of 89,000 classed seamen; if we deduct the infirm, the aged, or those who are too young for service, the number is reduced to 51,000, and taking only those who would really be effective in war, it does not exceed 37,000. Here, then, is the full extent to which the Government could draw upon the merchant service, even though it should deprive it of all its effective strength. To complete the number requisite in case of war, the Government must recruit, but in this way they will find only men—not seamen. Has any thing been done to augment our maritime population, to create sailors, and to place France in a condition to maintain the honor of her flag? On the contrary, the evil has been allowed to increase, notwithstanding all the representations that have been made. At the Revolution, when the

population of France was only 25 millions, the maritime inscription amounted to 95,000; in 1837, after a long peace, when the population had increased to 32,000 millions, the number of seamen had fallen to 89,000. Whence did this arise? Before the Revolution, we had fine and rich colonies—St Domingo and the Isle of France; now, on the contrary, we have not only lost those colonies, but we neglect those which remain; we shackle the foreign trade, and, under the baneful influence of our system of customs, we share hardly a fourth of the carrying trade that we used to have with other nations. Here is the cause of the decline; it may be remedied, but in order to do so there must be both the skill of action and a sincere will."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE v. THE TURKS AND EGYPTIANS.—The commanders of the British and French fleets in the Levant have received orders to cruise along the coast of Syria, and prevent a collision between the Turkish and Egyptian fleets. Should the two parties have joined contest before the arrival of the British and French forces, the victorious party will be summoned to stop, until the European powers shall have effected an arrangement between them. Should there be a refusal, the two fleets will take measures to compel an acquiescence with their instructions. Similar instructions have, it is said, been forwarded to the Austrian station by Prince Metternich. Should the two fleets fall in with that of Russia, they are to communicate to the Russian Admiral their instructions, and invite him to join them. If the latter cannot do so without transgressing the orders of his government, the British and French Admirals are to execute theirs with or without his consent.—*London Courier*.

Within the last three months the following ships have been added to the *Navy List* (being ordered to be built):—At Plymouth, Albion and Aboukir, of 90 guns each; at Chatham, Majestic and Mars, of 80 guns each, Alecto and Polyphemus steamers; at Pembroke, Centurion and Colossus, of 80 guns each, Helena, 16, Mariner and Martin, 10, Medina steamer; at Liverpool, Dover steamer; at Woolwich, Heroine and Hound, 10 each, Siren, 16, Lizard and Locust steamers; at Sheerness, Prometheus steamer.

The Admiralty have determined to clear the anchorage at Spithead of the remains of the Royal George, by the same method as that pursued by Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, in the Thames, with the wrecks of the colliers and schooners sunk near Gravesend; the necessary preparations are making in Chatham dock-yard, under the personal directions of that officer. The diving bell used at Gravesend has been prepared in a peculiar manner, and other arrangements to insure success put in hand.

Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, whose abilities are so well known, has received orders to remove the wreck of the Royal George, by the same means he so effectually employed in the Thames in clearing that river. It is little creditable to former Governments that this impediment in the principal anchorage of the empire should have been allowed so long to exist; and their apathy is more surprising from the example shown by the French, who have long since got up all the wrecks left at Toulon by Lord Hood and Sir Sidney Smith, at the evacuation of that port in 1793; and we hope that this will be applied to other similar inconveniences.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

A friend has kindly furnished us with the address at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, of the 27th May, 1839, by Wm. R. Hamilton, F. R. S., President. It appears from the very elaborate details presented in this address that the labors of the Society are advancing, whilst the accumulation of valuable geographical information from a variety of sources indicates the

deep interest taken in this important subject by the scientific world in general. Among the Americans to whom the society expresses itself indebted for contributions are our fellow townsman Col. COHEN, Mr. DUPONCEAU of Philadelphia, and Mr. WORCESTER. Regret is expressed at not having received any late tidings of the progress of the "national survey of that vast territory (the United States) confided to the able direction of Mr. Hassler more than three years ago." We presume reference is here had to the coast survey under the direction of Mr. Hassler, which promises to be of great utility, and which, we are happy to say, is advancing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The contribution from Colonel COHEN consists of the itinerary of the route of that gentleman "through Asia Minor in the year 1833, (a part of which, as far as the ancient Iconium he performed in company with a body of the Egyptian Army,) from Adana south of the pass in the Taurus called the Silician Gates, to Smyrna, and thence, by way of Kutaych and Nicomedia, to Constantinople." The travels of the Rev'd. E. Smith, an American Missionary at Beyrout, are also respectfully mentioned. We often hear of the "known world," whilst the portion of the globe so designated is in fact far from being "known," so far as geographical knowledge is concerned. Although there are few branches of science which have higher claims to practical utility, it has been within, comparatively, a short time that inquiries have been made, particularly directed to a plan of action so immediately connected with the well being of the human race. The spirit of discovery which led Diaz to double the Cape of Good Hope, Vasco de Gama to penetrate to India, Columbus to discover the New world, Magellan, Drake, Schonten and Le Maire, to find their way into the Pacific, continues actively in operation, and must lead to results of the most valuable kind.—*Baltimore American*, Sept. 4.

MILITARY RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.—The following General Order has been issued from the Horse Guards on this subject:

"In reference to the instructions contained in page 240 of the General Regulations and Orders of the Army, the General Commanding in Chief desires that commanding officers of regiments and depots will be particularly careful that no soldier, being a Roman Catholic, or any religious persuasion differing from the established church, shall be compelled to attend divine worship of the Church of England, and that every soldier shall be at full liberty to attend the worship of Almighty God according to the forms prescribed by his own religion, when military duty does not interfere.

By command of Right Hon. Gen. Lord Hill, commanding-in-chief.

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-general.

Among the deaths that have recently occurred in the British army, we notice one as a singular instance of long and unremitted attention to duty; it is that of Lieut. Col. JOHNSON, formerly of the 13th regiment of infantry, but at the time of his death unattached.

He was one of the very few men who was never absent from his corps except when he was compelled by the severity of his wounds received at the storming of the seven stockades in Burmah on the 8th July, 1824, to apply for leave to come to England for the restoration of his health. Col. Johnson entered the service as an ensign in this regiment on the 29th December, 1804, promoted to be lieutenant 20th February, 1806, captain 25th September, 1813, major (by purchase) 11th August, 1829, in the same regiment, and lieutenant-colonel, unattached, 1st March, 1839. He served at the siege of Fort Bourbon and capture of Martinique; at the battle of Plattsburg, 11th September, 1814; at the capture of Rangoon, 11th May,

1824,—in drawing the enemy from the vicinity of that place on the 14th of the same month, and at the storming of the stockades—at the storming of Kimmeroon, 8th July, 1824, where he received a dangerous wound in the right shoulder. Lieut. Col. Johnson was never away from his regiment during their arduous services at Gibraltar, in the West Indies, Bermuda, Canada, and the East Indies, extending over a period of 23 years foreign service, and nearly 12 at home. The havoc which climate made upon his constitution gave him but little time to enjoy his rank of Lieut. Colonel. He died on his voyage to his native land.

SAILOR'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST.—This No. contains very interesting reports of the efforts made in behalf of seamen at Charleston, S. C. and of boatmen at Cincinnati, O. It contains also extracts from a letter received in Boston, from Captain Bowers, dated Antwerp, Oct. 11th, 1838. Among the facts stated in the letter are the following.

"I have got a statement of all the American and English vessels that have arrived here for the last seven years. It is as follows:

	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838
American	11	65	47	76	46	47	32	74
English	93	174	89	119	146	130	179	172
Other nations	120	524	729	579	786	814	906	947

The American ships are generally large, averaging as I should think fifteen men each; the English vessels carry about ten men each. Here is a port full of all kinds of temptations to sin in its most alluring forms, and not one voice to cry out against it; and the Sabbath here is a day of rioting and revelling.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BIBLE AMONG SAILORS.—I have always found a difference between sailors who had Bibles, and those who had none. The one who has a Bible and reads it, is always a different man, he is generally free from drunkenness, is less profane, is better clothed, and is in every respect a better man; while those who do not attend to the Scriptures are given up to work all uncleanness with greediness.

The Magazine contains a Card signed by a committee of the seamen belonging to the U. S. ship North Carolina, returning thanks to the keepers of the "Sailor's Homes" in New York, for their attention and kindness. The committee acted in behalf of forty of the crew.

NATIONAL MILITARY CONVENTION.—A general convention of the friends of a well regulated and efficient Militia, will be held in the city of New York on the first Monday (7th) of October next. Its object will be to consider the state of the present system, and take such measures as may be thought proper to bring the subject under the attention of Congress, in order that suitable alterations may be effected in the universally acknowledged defective Militia laws. The late N. Y. State Military Convention recommended the appointment of delegates throughout the Union, in the following number and manner: That each Maj. and Brig. General be a delegate: each of those officers appoint two others; the Colonel of each regiment one; the field and commissioned officers of every regiment one; and also the non-commissioned officers and privates of the battalion or regiment to appoint one other delegate. It is to be trusted that the Militia, who are the "bone and muscle" of this country, will see it to be for their interest to have this important convention fully attended by their representatives.

FORT JESUP.—The Natchitoches Herald describes this military post as a very agreeable spot, and quite eligible as a summer retreat for those living in sickly sections of the state. On account of its location, equidistant from the Red river and the Sabine, on the ridge which divides those streams, with no low grounds for miles around, the healthiness of the place for many

years past is not surpassed by any military post in the union. It has attractions, too, independent of the important one of health, which makes it a most delightful resort in summer, as indeed it is at all seasons of the year. Among them is noticed its cultivated and polished society its, beautiful groves and gardens, its fine band of music, fine water, fine hotel, fine landlord—its delicious breezes, that come sweeping over the pineclad hills. These are some of the fine and delightful things that are to be met with at Fort Jesup.

Original Poetry.

EAST FLORIDA, Aug. 19, 1839.

To the Editors of the Army and Navy Chronicle:

GENTLEMEN: Passing, last February, up the Caloosahatchee river, I chanced to pass a night opposite the spot where Col. Harney was recently surprised and attacked by "our friends," the enemy.

Feeling in rhyming mood, I wrote in my pocket book the following specimen of doggerel verse, which I took out to correct. The inspiration, however, having passed, I concluded to send the rhymes to you as they stand. This course was not suggested by any imagined merit in the verses, but merely by the remarkable coincidence of my having predicted, "as it were," an unfortunate surprise which actually occurred but a few months after.

It may appear that I have stepped out of my proper sphere, and that I would have been better employed in reading Tactics or the Regulations; but I hope it will be found, from the badness of the verses, that the poetic spirit has not taken a sufficiently strong hold to deteriorate much from my character as a soldier. This fact is also in my favor: I find myself incapable of punctuating my own effusion, and you will be pleased to arrange the loops, frogs, and buttons, which constitute, as it were, the dress uniform of a measured line, as best suits your own well cultivated fancy.

Respectfully your ob't. servant,

T. TINKELPO,

Lance Corporal, 7th U.S. Infy., & acting Teamster.

The moon shone bright, and her silver light
Sweetly fell on the sea that night,
And the stars blazed out from their homes above,
And filled our hearts with joy and love.

The waves were still, and the ocean's might
Was lulled by the moonbeam's gentle light;
The green woods threw their lengthened shade
In silence o'er the tangled glade.

We thought of our loves far o'er the deep,
And hardy men were fain to weep;
The tear drops fell on the sentry's hand,
As he thought of his wife in a distant land.

A volley and an Indian yell
Did all these gentle thoughts dispel.
Oh! then the moon shone red, I wist,
'Mid powder, smoke, and battle mist,
And all the lovely stars of night,
Fading, withdrew their gentle light.

The morning sun rose brightly sweet,
Where many a heart had ceased to beat,
And many a man that loved that night
From Heaven beheld the morrow's light.

CALOOSAHATCHEE RIVER, Feb., 1839.

STANZAS.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.
THE RETORT.

"Mary, wildest child of nature,
Ever romping 'round the school,
How to kiss, thou laughing creature,
Cans't thou teach me, think, the rule?"

"Knowledge comes by pain and peril—
Ain't it fun to teach a fool?"
O'er my lips she plied the *ferule*—
"Learn," said she, "to kiss by rule."

WASHINGTON CITY,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1839.

THE NAVY.—A correspondent, whose good will we have no reason to call in question, in a friendly letter makes the following remarks:

"The opinion among the younger officers respecting your paper is, that you incline too much to ingratiate with the *Captains*, especially in the matter of *Admirals*, to which the interests of the younger officers are opposed, and the creation of them only advocated by the *older Captains* and their friends; and they bring forward as instances, your careful selections of all paragraphs referring to the difficulty between Commodore SHUBRICK and the French Admiral in the West Indies, and Commodore HULL in Lisbon.

"The argument with the junior officers is, that the old *Captains* want the grade of *Admirals* solely for personal advantage; that those near the head of the list, who have monopolized all the principal commands for years past, would do so yet more, if made *Admirals*, leaving all the younger *Captains* without the chance of becoming *Commodores* in rotation; and the latter will only have the opportunity as the older ones die off."

We have advocated the creation of the grade of *Admiral* in our navy, not because we thought it would be agreeable to any class of officers, but because the interests of the service and the country, as well as a proper organization of the navy demanded it. That is but a short-sighted policy, which refuses to support a measure because it militates against the interests or wishes of one portion, though advantageous to the whole.

If it be true, as alleged, that the older captains are in favor of the *Admiral* system for their individual aggrandizement, let it be borne in mind that they will not always remain on the stage of life, but will, in the course of nature, give place to their younger professional brethren; and if there be any thing in their deportment repugnant to the modern code of tactics, let it in part be attributed to the school in which they were brought up, and let something be allowed for their services in winning for the navy the high renown it bears.

We hold to the opinion that our navy has not, and never has had, a proper organization, if indeed it may be said to have any organization at all; and it is to this defect we may trace the greater portion of the evils and complaints that have reached our ears. If it be considered unmilitary to send a regiment of troops into the field without its due proportion of staff officers, or a man of war to sea without her armament, boatswain, gunner, &c., it appears none the less impolitic to equip a fleet without the usual complement of flag officers. There is a want of symmetry about the whole which must strike every one, whether a professional man or not. We might as well disband our *Generals* from the army, or stop the further progress in building ships of war, as refuse to create *Admirals* for our navy, because it is repugnant to our republican notions. Every professional man will admit, without a moment's hesitation, that distinctions in grade are indispensable to the maintenance of discipline; and it does seem to us that prejudice must

eventually yield to the light of reason and necessity in the matter of *Admirals*.

We cannot conceive how our selection of articles can be viewed by men of intelligence, as indicating our preferences on any subject. We profess and aim at strict impartiality on every question, and admit the force of Mr. JEFFERSON's apothegm, that "error of opinion may be tolerated, if reason be left free to combat it." We should consider ourselves derelict in duty, if we refused to copy what was said on both sides; it is due to our readers that they should know all, and where so proper an arena, or a more fitting neutral ground, for discussion than the *Chronicle*, whence politics are banished, and questions divested of their party hue? How often must we asseverate that we are not to be held responsible for all the opinions advanced through our columns, either in original or selected articles? If we give "a fair field and no favor," it is as much as should be asked of us, and as much as we are willing to grant.

If any of our correspondents desire to show that the creation of the grade of *Admiral* would be prejudicial to the interests of the service and the country, our columns are open at all times to the discussion.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1839.—The Court of Inquiry, which was ordered to investigate the charges brought against Commodore ELLIOTT, have sent in their report to the Secretary of the Navy. The majority recommend that he should be tried by a Navy Court Martial—Commodore Stewart dissenting therefrom.

It is rumored, on the authority of persons who heard much of the testimony, that the heavy charges brought against Elliott in the public prints, and openly urged against him on the floor of Congress, at the last session, by Mr. Naylor, of this State, Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, and others, were sustained by the strongest evidence. It is presumed that the Secretary of the Navy will speedily order a Court Martial on the case.

The information conveyed by the first paragraph of the above extract could only have been obtained from one of the members of the Court.

Members of a Court of Inquiry are not bound to secrecy respecting their proceedings and opinions, as are those of a Court Martial; hence the statements with regard to the opinion, or recommendation, of the Court may be correct.

Knowing that much anxiety, as well as curiosity, exists in the public mind to learn what further proceedings, if any, are to be had, we have made frequent enquiries. From what we can gather, the Record of the Court has not yet been examined; nor will it be, in all probability, until the return of the President and Secretary of the Navy.

A Court Martial is now sitting on board the U. S. frigate *Hudson*, at the New York Navy Yard, for the trial of Lieut. A. C. MAURY, on a charge of "Neglect of Duty," while attached to the ship *Natchez*, during her late cruise in the West Indies. The Court consists of Commo. RIDGELY, President; Commo. Renshaw, and Captains Kearny, Gallagher, Stevens, Sloat and Gregory, members.

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.—We are sorry to see so much asperity characterize the effusions of our correspondents on the subject of the Medical Staff of the Army in Florida. We commend to them coolness and moderation, or we shall feel obliged to deny the use of our columns for a continuance of the warfare. Lawyers have been very aptly compared to a pair of scissors—they cut what is between them, but never themselves. Medical men should confine their efforts to dissecting dead or living subjects, and not phlebotomize or cauterize each other. What would become of the poor army in Florida, were the Doctors to throw aside their lancets and pill boxes, leave their patients to their fate, and amuse themselves in pelting their distant professional brethren with paper pellets?

THE ARMY.—Two companies of the 2d regiment of dragoons arrived at Camp Washington on the 3d inst., from Fort Columbus, for the double purpose of instruction and relief of the squadron of recruits under Capt. SUMNER, which returned to Carlisle Barracks on the 7th inst., preparatory to joining the 1st regiment at Fort Leavenworth, situated on the Missouri river, some 400 miles above its mouth.

More than 200 recruits are now much required for the dragoon stations on the western frontier; and although scarcely half this number can be furnished at this time, yet the advance of the season will not allow of any delay of the first detachment, intended for the high northern post on the Upper Missouri.

SPECIAL ORDER, } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 67. } Washington, Sept. 7, 1839.

1. The Dragoon recruits, recently on duty at the Camp of Instruction, having been ordered to the Carlisle depot, preparatory to joining the 1st regiment on the frontiers, a detachment of 110 instructed men will be put in route for Fort Leavenworth, the Head Quarters of the 1st dragoons, without delay. Captain Simonton and one subaltern of the regiment will accompany the detachment.

2. A second detachment of 70 recruits will proceed to join the squadron stationed at Fort Wayne, Arkansas, in time to reach the post not later than the 1st of Dec.

3. Capt. Sumner, the Superintendent, will organize the detachment, and take the requisite measures for the execution of this order.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GEN. MACOMB:
R. JONES, *Adj't. Gen.*

Extract of a letter from an officer of the navy, dated

"U. S. SHIP FALMOUTH,
Valparaiso, June 11, 1839.

"We arrived here after a pleasant passage of 18 days from Callao, after touching a few hours at Juan Fernandez, and found part of the exploring squadron at anchor in port, viz: the Vincennes, Peacock, and Porpoise. The Flying fish arrived two days after us; the Sea Gull has not yet made her appearance. The whole squadron sailed from here on the 5th. We sail to-morrow for Callao, where we expect to see the exploring squadron again."

The Secretary of the Navy arrived at Boston, on Sunday, the 1st inst., and on Monday visited the Navy Yard, on which occasion a salute of 13 guns was fired.

Communications.

DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

MR. EDITOR: But a few days ago I read in the Chronicle, of August 15th, I think, in the proceedings of the Senate, that the Secretary of War has been required to furnish, at its coming session, an estimate, (or report,) as to the defences of the Western frontier; after having refused an appropriation of \$80,000 towards that purpose.

The two Houses of Congress have called regularly for such estimates, or reports, for certainly four or five years past, and have received them; some, doubtless, founded on correct information, and conceived in an enlightened, if not liberal, policy. But, *cui bono?* Does the nation reap advantage? is the frontier protected? Does the army reap it? or, rather, the few skeleton companies on the Arkansas frontier; who, placed there for its *protection*, when threatening rumor reaches them in prophetic echoes, utterly feeble, look anxiously to their own defence, and patch and prop their antique wooden pen; of whom a chief publicly said in derision, that in two hours he could smoke and burn them out like rabbits! an immemorial cantonment of logs—that was, and is, and is to be, 'twould seem, till time the inexorable level it to the surface of the sickly alluvion, covering, mayhap, with its dust and ashes, those of its luckless defenders. Such is Fort Gibson, built in haste some twenty years ago, on a river bottom under a hill; calculated for the occupancy of just one-third of the numbers now stationed there. And it has been repaired, and added to, year after year, houses built outside the poor defences by soldiers, until the expenses would reach very near, perhaps, to the cost of a real fort, of capacity and strength, on a hill not remote, where it has been confidently believed it would be healthy.

Four or five years ago, \$100,000 were appropriated for the removal and establishment of the troops at old Fort Smith; this has not been carried into effect, in consequence of the Secretary of War taking the responsibility of opposing this very unusual assumption of power by Congress, exercised in a palpably unwise measure; so that nothing has been done.

Near this same Fort Gibson, too, the key to the country, where three-fourths of all the Indian strength, from the Falls of the Mississippi to Sabine bay, are concentrated, about five years ago, a squadron or two of dragoons were cantoned; the huts being built during a severe frost. They have remained wholly without defences ever since, in these hovels of unhewn saplings, daubed with freezing mud. They have been lately ordered off to build, to the total suspension of their efficiency and usefulness, and at the loss of skill and discipline, a "fort," some fifty miles distant; if, indeed, the disorders on that frontier have permitted the measure to be undertaken. The propriety of this move may be judged by all. Some 10,000 disaffected and armed Indian men are compactly settled in this district; to hold them in check, to give the protection guaranteed by the United States to the weaker tribes, and to defend the frontier, some 600 or 800 troops are placed at Fort Gibson. Now, is it wise to divide this force, inadequate to self-protection, *unless* upon the principle of *saving* a portion of it by withdrawing it from danger?

My warning has been heard before. It may never be needed; but I fear it may be remembered in a disastrous day. I repeat, that three-fourths of the Indian strength, three-fourths of the precautionary measures of defence necessary or advisable against Indians, even from Michigan unto Louisiana, lie within 100 or 200 miles, of which Fort Gibson is the most important point; that next in importance is Fort Leavenworth, as a post defence and prevention. There should then be built, forthwith, at these points, extensive permanent defences, and healthy comfortable quarters; and there should be placed in them a real force, a *military* force, a respectable force; one that, leaving behind a

garrison capable of defence, could readily sally forth a thousand strong; say, with a regiment of dragoons, a company of horse artillery, and, if needs be, a battalion of infantry; two thousand men at Fort Gibson, and one thousand at Fort Leavenworth, would perhaps be enough.

The western posts have hitherto been seldom strong enough even for defence; they have, perhaps, never prevented war or murders; certainly not among the Indians themselves; fractions of regiments, rather ignorant of tactics, wholly innocent of strategy, crowded with women and children, mere trading posts, exercising an injurious influence upon the Indians; in a word, the mere pioneers of settlement and agriculture. If they have escaped slaughter, it would seem often to have been the protection of providence, rather than their own strength. But now, they have another race to oppose; the irritated emigrants, half civilized and well armed; and, if continued thus, they will be a temptation to the Indian; will invite aggression by their weakness; the more probably, if not certainly, as the ill success of our arms against the Florida Indians shall become fully known, and have time to develop its influence, among Indians who will look only at results and not at their causes.

An idea seems to have been entertained that the forts should be on the line of the State, as in the case of Fort Gibson; or exactly at the remotest point of a boundary, as that Fort Leavenworth should be higher up, at or beyond the northwest corner of Missouri. It is a mistake. The Indian, still more than the soldier of civilization, dislikes to leave a force in his rear. Fort Gibson, forty miles beyond the State line, is within striking distance, and covers a much greater extent of it, than if placed on or within the line of settlements. In this position, it is a mere isolated post of defence; in the other, besides being one of better observation, it becomes a type, if not a proof, of subjection to force. If the site for the upper fort were selected, with an abstract view to its military and geographical relations to the position and strength of the Indians on this frontier, the troops at Fort Leavenworth were better stationed about two days' march to the southwest. But all things considered, they are best where they are.

If these two positions are defended and occupied as indicated above, not more than one, if any "post of refuge" need be erected on the frontier; and that surely not on the line, or beyond the line, and that line a great river, as was proposed at Fort Leavenworth. Who in the State, west of the Missouri river, would leave it forty miles through the Indian country for refuge! or what citizen on the east side, would cross the river, out of the State, toward the enemy, to seek protection; rather would he trust himself and family on a raft to its rushing waters, to bear him safe. But if a post of refuge were built at the most exposed settlement, at any point of the frontier, would the families, twenty, ten, or five miles further in, approach the danger if they had power to fly, for a problematical protection?

But, I repeat, does the nation reap any advantage from reports and estimates for appropriation for the defence of its frontier, and the prevention of expensive wars? from Congress being warned and told the truth? The nation would speak to its representatives trumpet-tongued, if it had the means of knowing (before too late, as in Florida); if the eastern States could know and feel, as well as Arkansas and Missouri. Session after session, from their few representatives, is heard the language of warning and entreaty; a voice is heard in earnest, untiring iteration of facts, and of exhortation at delay. A solitary voice, only supported by justice and truth, winter after winter, warns them of the undefended extensive frontier of Arkansas, separated by an imaginary line from thousands of fierce Indians, into whose souls the iron of a forced emigration has entered; in whose cruel and untamed natures the desire of revenge so fiercely

burns, that it may one day burst forth, but the more terribly as being desperate. Who, but the other day, insulted the State by following over her border, and then murdering, a chief, whose only crime had been a prominent influence in forming the treaty of removal? It tells them of the many thousands of Creeks so lately forcibly expelled from Alabama, many arriving on the frontier in irons; and of all the captured but unconquered Seminoles, let loose and scattered as a leaven to the whole body, and who from the first exhibited a defiance of the military authorities of the district either utterly reckless, or else counting upon extensive support. In vain! The voice is feeble, because the interests of the greater numbers are untouched, unaffected; and the subject and the expenditure, however slight, interfere with the engrossing cares of faction and corruption, and appropriations that will tell in political contests.*

In vain, then, it seems, does a remote and suffering interest make its appeal to the attention, the wisdom, and justice of Congress.

* The money thrown away, worse than uselessly, upon the *branch mints, et id omne genus*, would have placed an extensive frontier in safety, which is now in danger of war and massacre; and have given health and comfort to troops who are exiled beyond the pale of civilization, and because distant are forgotten, and unkindly deprived of its most ordinary concomitants.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.

By some fatality the importance of our southern ports has been entirely overlooked; their commerce has grown imperceptibly, from a trifling coasting trade to a full, vigorous, exporting one. No country can boast of finer ships or steamers than New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, or Savannah; but, by some oversight, we have not a rendezvous for the enlistment of seamen at either of the above ports. With the knowledge of their commercial importance constantly before us, the old system of shipping *seamen* for the West India squadron is still continued; many advantages would result from a contrary arrangement, and the one of economy would be among the least. The men of the South are fully acclimated; our ships would not have to be withdrawn from the station, probably at a time when their presence is most required; the men now enlisted for the West India squadron at the North, could supply crews to ships fitting for other stations. Under the present system, the West India squadron is considered a foreign one; but, under the one here proposed, it becomes a home squadron; as it will be obvious to any one of common observation that a squadron, fitted at Pensacola, officered and manned from the South, would add much to the despatch of the squadron on an emergency, and in the end be productive of great economy.

These are but a few of the advantages of creating this depot a fitting and building station; officers would locate themselves at Pensacola, as they have at Norfolk and other naval stations, and would be ready for emergencies. This is a matter of some importance, as in many cases vessels are detained in port for want of officers to take them to sea. Not long since, and at a time when the presence of a part of the squadron was required on the coast of Mexico, several of the vessels were without commanders, and one sailed under the command of her first lieutenant. There was a corresponding deficiency in the other officers. The squadron had been officered at the North; the climate proved too insalubrious for the *health of northern men*, while those who were born at the South remained on the station, and performed the cruise with credit to the country and themselves.

Small roomy vessels could be purchased, (the hulls of old steamers,) and stationed at the ports abovementioned, as receiving vessels, rigged and equipped with a few light guns to drill the new recruits, and fit them for the duties of a man of war. The system of ap-

apprenticeship could also be adopted with the same advantages at these ports as at our northern stations. A steamer could be attached to the West India squadron, which would answer the double purpose of a despatch vessel and pick up the men at the different rendezvous for the squadron; while the men, whose time of service had expired, could be discharged at their homes. The Government, no doubt, feels itself bound to discharge her seamen at or near their homes; and, consequently, our vessels are compelled to perform a voyage to and from the North. This occupies a portion of the cruise which could be applied to the protection of our commerce by having the ship always on the station. One of the West India squadron (the Natchez) was about fifty days performing the passage from Norfolk to Pensacola; she touched, on her outward passage, on the rocks at the entrance of the Caycos passage, which very much impeded her sailing, and necessarily shortened her cruise. The time would have been saved, and the injury avoided, had the ship been fitted at Pensacola.

There are annually enlisted for this squadron about 1,500 or 2,000 seamen, about one-third of the seamen composing the whole navy; these men are now taken from the North.

The importance of Pensacola as a building station is becoming more obvious every day. It is to the Gulf of Mexico what Toulon is to the Mediterranean; on one side there is a growing republic, full of energy and spirit; on the other are islands occupied by nations who are straining every nerve to increase their marine; and the only nations which we may ever fear to contend with, who can at any moment guard the passages into the Gulf of Mexico.

Unless some measures are adopted to obviate the present difficulties of obtaining seamen for our present emergencies, we may find, when too late, that advantages have been overlooked which, had they been attended to and improved, would have prevented many failures that may prove fatal to our southern commerce. A few large ships, with auxiliary steamers, can effectually guard the different passages into the Gulf of Mexico, and hermetically seal our southern commerce within their ports. No force we have in that sea could prevent it; they would completely cut off our southern depot from a northern communication.

The harbor of Pensacola seems by nature fitted for a naval depot; its situation, within the proximity of live oak, pine, and white oak, but a day's journey from Mobile, and a little way from New Orleans, renders it peculiarly adapted for a naval station. The river Escambia empties into the bay on one side, and St. Rosa sound on the other; the shores of both producing the above fine building timber. The banks of the Perdido produce iron and stone in abundance; the climate and soil are well suited to the production of hemp and cotton; tar and turpentine flow in abundance; while its vast tracts of grazing land bring forth fine bees; salt can be manufactured on the shores of the Gulf; hogs are raised in abundance; in fact, there is not one article for building, fitting, or provisioning a ship, that is not, or cannot be, found in Florida.

I know of no station which possesses the many natural advantages of Pensacola, as at all others the materials for building, &c., have to be brought at great expense from a distance, and many of the most important from the proximity of Pensacola. We can only account for the neglect of that depot from the circumstance of its being customary to ship the seamen for that station at the North. Here is a remedy offered, which will abolish the necessity of bringing the ships north, and if adopted will, no doubt, in a few years, raise Pensacola to that importance which she so justly deserves. Norfolk derives its importance partly from its approximation to the West Indies, and from the circumstance of the harbor being accessible at all seasons of the year. Pensacola possesses both

these advantages, combined with others that Norfolk does not possess. The seasoning of timber in Norfolk is both difficult and precarious; the worm destroys it with astonishing rapidity, and it has become necessary to build a timber dock at that port, with great trouble and expense, for the preservation of timber. The Pensacola yard is surrounded by large fresh water ponds, the best for preserving timber, and in which, with little expense, fine timber docks could be built. The bay of Pensacola is one well adapted for practice, deep, large, and well protected from winds. A small ship can perform any evolution that may be necessary to teach the officer his profession. It is also well adapted for target shooting, and I have no doubt a small squadron could perform in its spacious bay many of the evolutions required to teach the system of management of fleets. I can safely say, no other harbor along our coast is so free from shoals, or so well adapted for naval purposes. R. L. D.

THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY, AND THE SURGEON GENERAL.

FLORIDA, Aug. 10, 1839.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of the 11th July, there is a communication, under the head of "The Medical Staff of the Army and the Surgeon General," in answer, it appears, to two pieces preceding, over the signatures of "Observer," and "Not an Unobserver." The communication under consideration appears to have been written "by direction of the Surgeon General," rather than composed or written by himself; but, however, he has evidently given it his sanction, and of course is the proper person to reply to, and bear the responsibility.

It is something new for the head of any department to so far forget his dignity, or that of his office, as to reply to any newspaper allegations; but if the principles set forth by anonymous correspondents are incorrect, they are generally answered by friends, and I hope the Surgeon General has at least one capable to defend him.

The Surgeon General says in his "proclamation," "that he assigns the medical officers to regiments and posts." It has been said and reiterated, that "laws and regulations were never made for post captains;" and I really think the Surgeon General is taking the same position, because the 7th paragraph of the Medical Regulations expressly says, "that the assignment of Surgeons and assistant Surgeons to regiments and posts, will be made by the Secretary of War." Again, in the same paragraph, Surgeons and assistants "will have choice of regiments and stations agreeably to rank, on written application through the Surgeon General." Now I should like to be informed how the Surgeon General arrogates to himself the power to "assign Surgeons and assistant Surgeons to regiments and posts," when the Regulations expressly say it shall be done "by the Secretary of War," "through the Surgeon General." By and through are certainly very different expressions; but in the code of government adopted by the Surgeon General, it may mean the same, as he says he will "govern his own department in his own way." I conceive that he has no right to arrogate to himself any such power as to decide whether an officer shall have a furlough or not; and if the Regulations are not changed, and he "continues to govern in his own way," by refusing "to refer applications for service or for furlough to the Secretary of War," the medical officers will evince but little spirit if they do not refer the subject formally to the Secretary, and not "be governed" by any one who evinces so little government over his own passions and temper. There is more despotism evinced in that communication than you find in the annals of any European power.

Again, he says, "The Surgeon General appoints them to Boards of Examination, and to Boards of Observation," &c. &c. This takes a wide field of appointing, &c. &c. He says he also "places them on tem-

porary duty at the city of Washington; and that he alone is responsible for all the orders emanant from Washington city, relative to the apportionment of duty among the medical officers." On reading the communication of the Surgeon General, it would require no additional evidence to prove he was the author of many orders and communications "emanant from Washington," as they are evidently written, as his proclamation was, under overwhelming excitement. As he is the author of *all* the "orders," "appointments," &c., relative to the medical officers, and also "administers the affairs of his department so honestly," and "secures to them, as far as in him lies the power, every right and privilege," and "has dispensed justice with an even hand," I say, as he is the author of all this, will he inform the medical staff why the junior officers, who have seen little or no service, are selected "for temporary duty in Washington," and for "Boards of Observation," whilst their seniors, and even men old enough for their fathers, are kept for years in the Territory of Florida? Is it because "they are found to have a peculiar fitness for special stations?" Or is it because they may happen to have an influential friend to urge them forward as "peculiarly fitted" persons for "such a station?" Is the assistant to the Surgeon General more fitted for his "special station" than many others? Certainly not; yet he is kept there for years, whilst others are kept for years engaged in the detestable occupation of hunting a parcel of *sans culotte* Indians. Why was another kept out of Florida until after his promotion, which occurred a month or two ago, when his seniors were kept here, who had seen ten times the service he had; and also when medical officers were loudly called for by the commanding General? Why has the late order been given to relieve Drs. Turner, Leavenworth, and McPhail, *immediately*, from duty in Florida, when Jarvis, Byrne, Worrell, Mott, Laub, and others, who had served as long again nearly as some of them, were left to take their regular turn? Why did he interfere at all with field arrangements? He had no right; but he "governs his department in his own way." How that is, others may judge by his acts. The Regulations say, "that when in the field, they (the medical officers) shall be assigned to duty by the commanding General." Yet he, in the plenitude of his power, and by governing his department in his own way, frequently orders them to "report for duty in the field," thus making a punishment of duty. Is this "honest?" is this "even-handed justice?"

Again, when an officer is doing duty in the field, the commanding General has the power to grant leaves of absence for several months, which was done in one instance by Gen. TAYLOR, to an old infirm Surgeon, who had been long separated from his family, and rendered a service of sixteen years to the United States. This officer repaired to Washington, before visiting his family, and although furloughed by the proper and legal authority, he was ordered by the Surgeon General to return immediately, which he did, without seeing his family. Is this his "even-handed justice?" Is this giving the medical officers "their rights and privileges?" God protect us from his injustice, if this is his justice!

Many other aberrations from "justice," deprivations of "rights and privileges," could be shown, but these are sufficient to show the army and the world that "the Medical Staff of the Army" has not "justice, rights, or privileges," secured to them; but, on the contrary, are deprived of them.

NUC-SUC-HADJO.

The *bar room wit* of the Black creek tavern, author of the three observers, and writer of the famous letter of the 19th of August, 1838, falsely located at Newnansville, and which was so handsomely characterized by "Justice," in a communication bearing date the 28th of October, and published in the Army

and Navy Chronicle of the 22d of November, 1838, is hereby informed, that the story of the "Surgeon of several years standing" is not only "not well told," but also "not honestly done."

Any person who pretends to represent a transaction, the circumstances attending which he does not know, or from sinister motives undertakes to state a case, the actual merits of which he does not understand, as in the present instance, cannot act otherwise than dishonestly. This subject of controversy, however, had better be referred to the "Surgeon of several years standing" himself, who, should he say now under his own signature, what he has never said before, at least to the proper authority, to wit: that he has been unfairly dealt with, or unnecessarily harshly treated, his statement will be promptly met.

This man of *observation* who, instead of joining one of the corps of operation, and participating a little in the toils and the dangers of the field, has set himself down on the confines of Florida, with his nose only in the woods, and who has never seen a hostile Indian, unless it be a prisoner in the fort, presumes to entertain the public with a recital of his services and of his wrongs, accompanied with denunciations against the Government and its agents at the city of Washington. This public censor may continue for awhile to amuse his hearers with his rough-cast jokes and stories, witticisms and criticisms, at the expense of military propriety, and against common justice, and under cover of his mask to enlighten the people on the subject of abuses in the army; but the time must come when he will have to be disrobed of his lion's skin, and his naked deformities exposed to the public gaze.

An officer of the army, a public agent, has the privilege of thinking as he likes about matters and things; he may be permitted even to speak about men and measures to his friends and others immediately around him; nay, to grumble and growl out his griefs and his grievances, whether real or imaginary; but he has no right to animadvert in coarse language, publicly, upon the conduct and acts of his superior officers, right or wrong, nor to lay hold of every passer by, and proclaim to him that the Government and its agents at Washington are corrupt.

This disorganizer, it is believed, has carried his liberty of speech and freedom of action to the extent of crime; for it is reported that he makes it his business to lay hold of every new graduate that is ordered into Florida, and endeavor to instil into him the principles of insubordination, and to force upon him the belief that nothing can be expected at the hands of the officers at Washington, except through the medium of favoritism and corruption.

The story that there is great dissatisfaction prevailing among the medical officers of the army is persisted in; it is still denied, however, that there is any such dissatisfaction existing. The statement is a libel against the facts; there can be no dissatisfaction where there is no real cause for discontent. There may be, perhaps, one or two grumblers and growlers, about something they know not what, (for they are challenged to show the cause of complaint;) but this seeming discontent may be fairly attributed to the improper interference and bad counsel of this very man, the hero of the Black creek tavern.

ONE WHO HAS A VIEW OF THE WHOLE GROUND OF CONTROVERSY.

THE NAVY.

MR. EDITOR: It has been authoritatively said, that "figures cannot lie." Perhaps it is so; but they may be so ingeniously placed as to make very great mistakes. Seriously doubting whether the great array of figures made by your correspondent "P," were worth a sober reply, I have been induced by that foe to our professional advancement—too much leisure—to amuse myself with an attempt to show that his fears are groundless. Whether I shall succeed, or not, is to me a matter of indifference. "P" shows, *by figures*,

that our navy is lamentably deficient in the number of its officers; whereas it is my impression, and I am not alone, that there are too many. It is needless to look forward to the time when our whole naval force will be put in commission. It will not be in our day and generation. It is wise policy to be always prepared to meet the worst; for by such means we shall the more readily avert a collision with any of the present naval powers of the world, from whom we have aught to dread. Although viewing each other's preparations with a jealous eye, all will be cautious how they provoke aggression; for whenever a naval war again occurs, it will outstrip all prior wars in carnage and destruction.

I have not the ambition to be regarded as a prophet; but no little reflection has convinced me that if we should be engaged in wars during the present century, it will not be with the powers of the old world, but with the governments of the new. This may seem a singular doctrine, at first blush; but does not all history prove to us, that the most frequent and bloody wars have subsisted between neighbors, and not between nations remotely asunder?

The nations on this continent are daily acquiring strength and new resources. They now feel their weakness, but ere long they will consider themselves able to couch a lance with us, or any one else, and some real or pretended injury will serve for excuse.

On the supposition that our whole naval force will, one day or other, be put in commission, your correspondent, "P," enquires: "where are the officers to be found to conduct its operations?" To which I would reply, that they are probably at present in the nursery; or perhaps have not yet reached it. They will be forthcoming in due season, and as soon as they are wanted. The aspect of affairs at this moment would more appropriately suggest the query: "where are the *men* to be found?" We have a superabundance of officers, but a deficiency of seamen, and I should much rejoice to see this latter class "increase and multiply, and replenish" our ships. There never was the emergency yet, in a national point of view, in which men suited to command and to extraordinary occasions, could not be produced; but it is the rank and file—the men to be commanded—that are most wanted, and most likely to be.

Q.

BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH.

MR. EDITOR: I observed, in a late number of the "Chronicle," some strictures over the signature of "Laocoon," upon the author of an article copied into your journal from the Missouri Saturday News. The attack upon the author of the article I leave for him to dispose of, but would remark, that the editor of the "News" procured the data, upon which that article was founded, from one of the brave men who fought at Plattsburgh.

"Laocoon" may rest assured that the editor of the News will not be tardy, if in error, to correct the offensive statements, for he is *too well* aware how important an ingredient "glory" is in the awards of our country to those who have bled for her.

L.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1839.

Domestic Intelligence.

FLORIDA WAR.

From the *St. Augustine News*, Aug. 30.

BURYING THE DEAD.—On learning the melancholy sacrifice of our troops at the *Caloosahatchie*, Gen. TAYLOR ordered a detachment to proceed thence, in order to bury the dead. On reaching this scene of Indian treachery, the mutilated remains of their brethren in arms were collected and buried; and they had the pleasure of finding two men yet alive. One was very severely wounded; the other nearly dead for want of sustenance. We can conceive of no situation

more horrible, than the one endured by these men. A period of seventeen days elapsed, from the time of the assault until their rescue; during which time they were once or twice discovered by the enemy, but fortunately avoided observation in the dense growth of the mangrove. At night they would crawl from their hiding places, and obtain on the margin of the river a supply of *fidlers* (a species of crab,) and thus supported life. It is deemed doubtful whether either will recover.

BLOODHOUNDS.—We learn from Tallahassee, that His Excellency Governor CALL, has sent to Cuba for a supply of *Bloodhounds*, as auxiliaries in hunting the enemy. Gen. JESUP had the same object in contemplation in 1837, but was controlled by a fear of public sentiment, in putting into execution a measure which his judgment prompted as of great value. The time, we believe, has forever past, when a truckling to a false sympathy will longer delay, or fail to resort to any and every measure, which will limit the outrages of the Indian. Those who are at all acquainted with the history of the servile war which threatened the destruction of the Island of Jamaica, are aware that discipline, bravery, and strategy, all were valueless, before an enemy who had the occupancy of favorable and almost inaccessible positions, and who never fought unless under circumstances to their own advantage. It was as a last resort—one upon which hung the very mastery of the Island—that the Governor sent and obtained a supply of Bloodhounds from Cuba, with *leashmen* to give them the necessary care. The result was speedy; band after band left their hiding places in the mountains and, under their leader, delivered up themselves and arms to the Earl of Balcarras. We knew the fellow very well in the home of his exile, and in his frequent conversations on the Maroon war, assured us that it was nothing but the *bloodhounds* which induced himself and followers to surrender.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—Lt. Col. W. GATES, commanding East of St. Johns, has issued an order for the services of seventy five mounted men.

Gen. TAYLOR has approved of the conduct of Lt. W. K. HANSON, in the capture of Indians at Fort Mellon.

Lieut. B. POOLE ordered to report to Lieut. Col. HARNEY, Key Biscayne.

Lieut. B. POOLE, 3d artillery, in command of Picolata, relieved by Lt. R. F. BAKER, 7th Infantry, company B.

Surgeon JARVIS, from Tampa, arrived in town on Tuesday last, on his way North.

A detachment of mounted volunteers were mustered into service on Thursday last.

It is reported at Black Creek, but not officially, that Fort McClure, a post garrisoned by militia, about half way between Fort King and Tampa, was attacked by the Indians, who killed one man and eight horses.

It is only an accident, when a few families are murdered—those discreet and *quaker-like* gentlemen the senior Indians—the fathers of the nation—are "sorry;" but their "young men," they say, are "still foolish." Is the attack on a Post mere folly, or is it war?—*St. Augustine Herald*, Aug. 29.

We are happy to learn by advices from Tampa, that the party sent by Gen. Taylor, to bury the dead at *Carloosahatchie*, found Corporal Haywood and one dragoon still living, though severely wounded. They had run in opposite directions, and remained hid for several days, neither knowing of the proximity of the other. Their sufferings must have been extreme and indescribable. The bodies of Mr. Dallam, and his clerk, Morgan, were brought to Tampa for interment. Sandy Perryman, the interpreter, of whom we

have before spoken, has atoned for his offences—he was found dead on the ground. The other interpreter, Sampson, and one dragoon, were not found.—*Ibid.*

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—One of the laborers in Mr. Dallam's employ has arrived at Tampa, with the following story, which, in addition to his being a man of credibility, is corroborated by the marks of ligatures on his arms, and of burns on his legs. When the Indians made the attack on Col. Harney, this man was taken alive and tied to a tree with leather thongs. The Indians having completed their horrid work, retired to carouse and dance, and an old squaw brought a quantity of wood, placed it round the prisoner, set fire to it, and went away. A shower providentially coming up deadened the fire, and at the same time softened the leather, which enabled the man with tremendous exertion, to loosen one arm so as to untie himself—then watching his opportunity, he dropped on his hands and knees, and crept to the beach, where finding a canoe, he put off. After reaching what he considered a safe distance, he landed on a point, where he subsisted on raw clams, until he got on board of a small vessel that was passing.—*Ibid.*

We are happy to learn by the following, that the post at Picolata is reinforced.—*Ibid.*

PICOLATA, Aug. 28, 1839.

SIR:—I have the honor to report for the information of the Lieut. Colonel commanding the District, that B company, 7th infantry, 21 strong, commanded by 2d Lieut. R. F. Baker, 7th infantry, arrived here to-day in the steamer Essayons, from Garey's Ferry.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't, serv't,

B. POOLE,

1st Lieut. 3d Art. commanding.

Lieut. RANDOLPH RIDGELY,

Adj't 3d Arty. St. Augustine.

From the Savannah Georgian.

SIR:—Allow me as a constant reader of your valuable paper to give you some of the latest Indian news.

A SUBSCRIBER.

GAREY'S FERRY, E. F.

August 26, 1839.

Much doubt was expressed as to the light in which Gen. Taylor would view the recent capture of the Indians at Fort Mellon, but I take pleasure in stating it has his unqualified sanction. He never put any confidence in Gen. Macomb's treaty, nor took any part or lot in it. Like the whole army in Florida, he knew too well the treachery of the foe he had to conquer. The Seminoles have all left Fort King, and it is said that a bundle of four hundred and fourteen red sticks, indicating a determination to go to war on their part, was found between the former place and Tampa Bay a few days since. Indians have again made their appearance in the neighborhood of the settlements about Micanopy, and have destroyed considerable portions of the crop, that was made at so much risk on the part of our citizens. Dr. Sloan, of the army, and another gentleman, returning from a professional visit from Fort Wacahota to Micanopy, were fired upon by a party of hostiles, from a dense hammock on the edge of the road; it was raining heavily at the time, and they luckily escaped to the garrison without injury. It is supposed the attacking party was one of the detachments of Tallahassee, recently ordered by Tiger Tail to scatter themselves in bodies of five over the whole country, massacre all they met whose combined strength was less than four. On this the savage chief evinced great generalship and wise policy. What will government do, is a question asked repeatedly. Will they give us protection, exterminate the enemy, or yield the country? Will the "powers that be" send a sufficient force to drive the foe to terms of submission, or will they suffer the gallant little band that still remains to guard

our frontiers and our posts, to remain supine and idle, unable to repel continued aggressions or strike a decisive blow? *Nous Verrons!*

TO SHIP MASTERS.—The gale of the 28th and 29th of August having been unusually extensive as well as destructive, affords an excellent opportunity of testing the soundness of the opinions held by Mr. Redfield and Col. Reid on the character and direction of our Atlantic storms.

The subscribers respectfully request such shipmasters as may have been in the gale to forward to them an extract from their journal or log book, stating the commencement of the gale, its direction, and their position at the time, and the height of the barometer, if in their power; also, which way the wind veered during the gale, and how it was at the termination, the time of the termination, the height of the barometer at that time, their latitude and longitude, and whether their latitude and longitude was by dead reckoning or by observation.

Editors disposed to forward this matter are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion.

E. & G. W. BLUNT, New York.

The anniversary of the defence of Sandusky during the last war, by Col. Croghan and the gallant band he commanded, has been recently celebrated by the citizens of the vicinity, who, to the number of 1,300, assembled on that occasion to listen to an oration and dine together.

The presence of Col. Croghan was, of course, invited. His reply, which is characterized by modesty and good taste, is annexed:

ST. LOUIS, July 29, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th inst., inviting me, on the part of the citizens of Lower Sandusky, to be present with them on the coming anniversary of the defence of Fort Stephenson.

It is with regret that I am, on account of official duties, unable to comply with your kind and flattering invitation. In communicating this, my reply, I cannot forbear to acknowledge, with deep gratitude, the honor you confer. To have been with those gallant men who served with me on the occasion alluded to, permitted by a kind Providence to perform a public duty, which has been deemed worthy of special notice by my fellow citizens, is a source of high gratification, heightened, too, by the reflection that the then scene of conflict is now, by the enterprise and industry of the people, the home of a thriving and intelligent community.

I beg to offer you, gentlemen, and through you to the citizens of Lower Sandusky, my warmest thanks for the remembrance which you have so flatteringly expressed.

With every feeling of respect and gratitude, yours,

G. CROGHAN.

Committee of Correspondence.

The U. S. revenue cutter Jackson, Capt. N. Bicker, returned this morning from a cruise in search of the slave pirate. The cutter was in the late gales, and sustained considerable damage—loss of starboard quarter-boat, lower booms, port shutters, and obliged to heave overboard the lee guns. Capt. Bicker states that in forty-five years he has not experienced such a severe gale.—*New York American*, Sept. 3.

In Baltimore county court yesterday, came up the case of John E. Elliot, who had applied for a writ of habeas corpus, in order to obtain a discharge from the service of the United States, in which he had enlisted as a dragoon. The ground of the application was that he had enlisted while a minor. After a hearing of the case, the court refused to relieve the applicant, and he was remanded to the charge of the commanding officer, Lieut. Asheton.—*Baltimore American*.

Military Intelligence.

Subsistence Department—Capt. A. B. Eaton, relieved from duty at Camp Washington.

Medical Department—Ass't. Surgeon J. W. Russell, relieved from duty at Rochester, and ordered to Camp Washington.

2d dragoons—Sick leave for two months to Lieut. W. H. Saunders. Captain M. S. Howe and Lieut. N. W. Hunter, ordered to join their respective companies. Companies E and I, ordered to the Camp of Instruction, and company K from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus. The head quarters of the regiment have been removed to Fort Columbus, and Adj't. Asheton, with the band and non-com'd. staff, ordered thither from Fort McHenry.

2d artillery—Leave for three months to Lieut. H. Brooks, with permission to visit Cuba.

1st infantry—Sick leave for three months to Adj't. S. M. Plummer.

2d infantry—Lieut. I. R. D. Burnett has left Florida on sick leave.

4th infantry—Lieut. B. R. Alden, for duty at West Point.

6th infantry—Capt. J. D. Searight, relieved from duty in Subsistence Department, and ordered to join his company. Leave until 31st Dec. to Captain J. Brown. The death of Lieut. C. J. Hughes occurred at Fort Frank Brooke, on the 22d August.

NAVY.**ORDERS.**

Aug. 26—Lieut. H. K. Hoff, Rec'g. ship, Philadel'a.

28—P. Mid. W. T. Smith, Depot of Charts, &c.

Sept. 3—Lieuts. L. B. Newell, C. G. Hunter, and W. W. Bleecker, Rec'g. ship North Carolina.

4—P. Mid. E. C. Bowers, leave three months, having returned in charge of invalids from the Mediterranean squadron.

5—Mid. W. L. Blanton, Naval School, New York.

6—Purser J. Brooks, Navy Yard, Pensacola.

Purser Philo White, ship Vandalia.

• Lieut. A. J. Dallas, Rec'g. ship, Boston.

Lieut. A. S. Worth, do Norfolk.

P. Mid. J. L. Henderson, Rendezvous, do

10—Lieut. M. F. Maury, P. Mid. W. Leigh, H. C. Flagg, J. Humphreys, J. Anderson, W. Ronckendorff, survey of southern harbors, under command of Lieut. J. Glynn.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 6—Joseph Lewis, acting Boatswain.

Charles Mahony, acting Gunner.

Josiah Faxon, acting Sailmaker.

Nicholas Buck, do do

List of officers ordered to the Frigate Brandywine.

Captain, WILLIAM COMPTON BOLTON.

Lieutenants, John Kelly, Richard S. Pinckney, Francis B. Ellison, Gurden C. Ashton, Henry K. Thatcher, James H. Rowan, Alex. H. Marbury.

Surgeon, James M. Greene, Asst. Surgeons, Ninian Pinkney, Wm. B. Sinclair, Purser, Grenville C. Cooper,

Chaplain, Charles Samuel Stewart. Acting Master, James M. Lockert. Professor, B. McGowan.

Passed Midshipmen, George W. Chapman, James F. Armstrong, Roger N. Stembel, B. Romaine Nichols, William H. Adams, John B. Randolph, J. Withers Read, H. Cadwalader.

Midshipmen, Francis Alexander, George W. Rodgers, Martin Duralde, Charles H. Baldwin, James R. H. Taylor, Abner Read, Thomas G. Corbin, John F. Abbott, Reginald Fairfax, Richard P. Mason, Somerville Nicholson, A. W. Stebbins, A. J. Dallas, Madison Rush,

Boatswain, Charles Mathews. Gunner, Lewis Parker. Carpenter, Henry P. Leslie, Sailmaker, William Bennett.

Naval Intelligence.

BRAZIL SQUADRON—Frigate United States is fitting for sea at Boston, intended as the flag ship on the coast of Brazil; commander not yet designated. The new sloop Marion, also at Boston, is supposed to be destined to the same station.

Ship Fairfield, Comm'r. Boorman, at Buenos Ayres, July 25.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION—Ship Vincennes, Lt. Com'dt. Wilkes, ship Peacock, Lt. Com'dt. Hudson, schr. Flying Fish, P. Mid. S. R. Knox, sailed from Valparaiso, June 6; and brig Porpoise, Lt. Com'dt. Ringgold, on the 26th May; all bound to Callao.

PACIFIC SQUADRON—Ship Lexington, Capt. Clack, at Guayaquil, July 6, all well; to sail next day for Callao, having on board the Hon. J. C. Pickett, Charge d'Affaires to Peru. Officers of the Lexington:

JOHN H. CLACK, Captain; Owen Burns, John P. Gillis, Lieutenants; Wm. H. Brown, acting Lieutenant; Henry S. Coulter, Surgeon; Wm. P. Zantlinger, Purser; J. Dickinson Miller, Ass't. Surg.; W. S. Schenck, acting Master; James L. Parker, John H. Sherburne, P. Mid.; James S. Ridgely, P. C. Van Wyck, Midshipmen; Patrick Dee, Carpenter; Henry Bacon, Sailmaker; William Burton, acting Gunner; William M. Cooper, acting Boatswain; Edwin F. Olmstead, Captain's Clerk.

Ship Falmouth, Capt. McKeever, sailed from Valparaiso, 12th June, for Callao; at Callao, June 23, all well.

Schr. Grampus, Lt. Com'dt. J. S. Paine, went to sea on Saturday last, from the Chesapeake, bound to the coast of Labrador.

We are glad to learn that seamen are becoming more abundant; the Brandywine has her complement, and is ready for sea. A draft of men arrived at Norfolk on Thursday last, in the schooner Virginia, from N. York.

MARRIAGES.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. EASTBURN, Dr. ALEXANDER F. SUTER, U. S. A., to GRACE ANNE, daughter of the late CHARLES F. DEGEN, Esq., of Leghorn, Italy.

On Tuesday evening, 27th ult., at Sycamore Cottage, by the Rev. M. P. Parks, JAMES L. HENDERSON, of the U. S. Navy, to SARAH L., second daughter of THOMAS WILLIAMSON, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Dresden, Ohio, on the 27th ult., of consumption, Midshipman ALEXANDER H. CASS, of the U. S. Navy, aged 21 years, son of Capt. CHARLES L. CASS.

At Arlington, Baton Rouge parish, Lou., (the residence of her husband,) on the 26th Aug., of congestive fever, Mrs MARY DUER, aged 23 years and a few months, after a painful sickness of eight days, wife of Dr. ROBERT DUER, and sister-in-law of Col. W. S. FOSTER, U. S. A.

In New York, on the 6th inst., of consumption, Lieut. WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL, of the U. S. navy, aged 43 years. His remains were interred with military honors from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, L. I.

COMPILATION OF REGISTERS,

OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES;

1815 to 1837,—inclusive;

by WM. A. GORDON.

ORDERS for the above work addressed, post paid, to the Compiler, Washington City, will receive immediate attention.

Aug. 29—4t

JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO LUKE DAVIES & SON,

102 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of the established CAPS for the Army and Navy.

ALSO,

Stocks, Shirts, Linen Collars, Suspenders, &c. &c. &c.
aug. 1—2m

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
Washington, July 1, 1839.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions in bulk for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

- 100 barrels of pork
- 200 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 90 bushels of new white field beans
- 1,500 pounds of good hard soap
- 40 bushels of good clean dry salt

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chienichi.

- 400 barrels of pork.
- 800 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 360 bushels new white field beans
- 6,000 pounds of good hard soap
- 160 bushels of clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1840, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th Feb. 1840.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

- 1,000 barrels of pork
- 2,000 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 900 bushels of new white field beans
- 15,000 pounds of good hard soap
- 400 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1840.

At St. Louis, Missouri.

- 500 barrels of pork
- 1,000 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 450 bushels of new white field beans
- 7,500 pounds of good hard soap
- 200 bushels of good clean dry salt

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

- 200 barrels of pork
- 400 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 180 bushels of new white field beans
- 3,000 pounds of good hard soap
- 2,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1840.

At Fort Snelling St. Peters.

- 400 barrels of pork
- 800 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 360 bushels of new white field beans
- 6,000 pounds of good hard soap
- 4,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 160 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1840.

At Port Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

- 300 barrels of pork
- 600 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 270 bushels of new white field beans
- 4,500 pounds of good hard soap
- 3,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 120 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1840.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.

- 200 barrels of pork
- 400 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 180 bushels of new white field beans
- 3,000 pounds of good hard soap
- 2,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June 1840.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste Marie.

- 100 barrels of pork
- 200 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 90 bushels of new white field beans
- 1,500 pounds of good hard soap
- 1,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1840.

At New York.

- 400 barrels of pork
- 800 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 360 bushels of new white field beans
- 6,000 pounds of good hard soap
- 4,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 160 bushels of good clean dry salt

At Baltimore.

- 200 barrels of pork
- 400 barrels of fresh superfine flour
- 180 bushels of new white field beans
- 3,000 pounds of good hard soap
- 2,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
- 80 bushels of good clean dry salt

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid. The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1840, and 1st March, 1841. The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be carefully packed with Turks island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped; the beans in water tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis for their ultimate destination by the 15th April, 1840. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such store houses as may be designated by the agent of the Department. The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice. Bidders not heretofore contractors are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the district attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on. Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option. No drafts can be paid under any circumstances. Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 4—Sept. 20

CARD.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the gentlemen, officers of the United States Army and Navy, that he has taken much pains to acquire a thorough, correct, and practical knowledge in manufacturing military HATS and CAPS, both for the Army and Navy, and is much gratified with the very liberal patronage thus far extended to him, and by his attention hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

He would now inform them that he has received the new patterns of May, 1839, and is prepared to furnish, in the best style, *Military Cocked Hats*, Chapeaus, Undress, Fatigue and Forage Caps, all of which he will insure to be in strict accordance with the regulations of the Army and Navy. He has also made arrangements with one of the first houses in London, and is prepared to receive orders and import Epauettes, Sword Knots, gold and embroidered Lace, bullion Loops, Tassels, etc., at short notice.

CHS. F. RAYMOND,

No. 104, Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

July 4—3m

"MILITARY CONTROL, OR COMMAND AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMY: By an Officer of the Line."—A pamphlet of about 80 pages, bearing the above title has been published at this office, where a few copies are on sale. It is an argument to prove the necessity of separating the Staff from the Line of the Army, and divesting the former of all military rank—making it, in short, a civil office entirely.

Price, by the single copy, 50 cents—or \$5 per dozen.

The above pamphlets may be had of the following persons:

Weeks, Jordan & Co.,	Boston.
John A. Kyle,	New York.
C. Berard, P. M.,	West Point.
Carey & Hart,	Philadelphia.
F. Lucas,	Baltimore.
F. Taylor,	Washington.
Bell & Entwisle,	Alexandria.
C. Hall,	Norfolk.
J. W. Randolph,	Richmond.

Officers at a distance, who wish only a single copy, or a small number, and cannot find a sum convenient to remit, may pay to any Paymaster of the army within their reach, who will receive the money.

ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE UNIFORMS.

JOHN SMITH, (late of West Point,) would respectfully beg leave to state to the officers of the above corps, that he has received from Washington City a copy of the new regulations, together with the drawing of the Topographical uniforms; and all orders for the same will be punctually attended to, and forwarded with despatch.

N. B. Embroidered Engineer belts, and all Military equipments furnished as usual, at 168 Pearl street, New York City.

July 18—tf